

。 GDAŃSK UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

Subject card

Subject name and code	Physical Methods of Materials Investigation II, PG_00039814							
Field of study	Materials Engineering, Materials Engineering, Materials Engineering, Materials Engineering							
Date of commencement of studies	October 2020		Academic year of realisation of subject			2023/2024		
Education level	first-cycle studies		Subject group		Obligatory subject group in the field of study Subject group related to scientific research in the field of study			
Mode of study	Full-time studies		Mode of delivery			at the university		
Year of study	4		Language of instruction		Polish			
Semester of study	7		ECTS credits		2.0			
Learning profile	general academic profile		Assessment form		assessment			
Conducting unit	Department of Solid State Physics -> Faculty of Applied Physics and Mathematics							
Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers)	Subject supervisor Teachers	dr inż. Marek Chmielewski dr hab. inż. Leszek Piotrowski dr inż. Marek Chmielewski						
Lesson types and methods	Lesson type	Lecture	Tutorial	Laboratory	Projec	t	Seminar	SUM
of instruction	Number of study hours	15.0	0.0	30.0	0.0		0.0	45
	E-learning hours included: 0.0							
Learning activity and number of study hours	Learning activity	Participation in didactic classes included in study plan		Participation in consultation hours		Self-study		SUM
	Number of study hours	45		2.0		3.0		50
Subject objectives	The aim of the course is to prepare the student for experimental work in the field of multi-path testing of materials using non-destructive diagnostic techniques used to study the physical properties of matter, structures of the matter and to defects detections procedures.							

Learning outcomes	Course outcome	Subject outcome	Method of verification
	K6_U08	The student creates reports from his/her work in a manner appropriate to scientific documentation, is able to control the completeness and sequence of the theses presented in the study, has the ability to make logical inferences and is able to record this information in a clear, stylistically correct manner.	[SU1] Assessment of task fulfilment [SU5] Assessment of ability to present the results of task
	K6_W06	Students will know the structure and operation of equipment used in study of materials, with particular emphasis on ultrasonic flaw detectors, measures the magnetic field, eddy currents meter, a device for measuring voltage pulses Barkhausen effect, magnetic recording systems dispersive device generation and detection of magnetostrictive pulses.	[SW1] Assessment of factual knowledge
	K6_K01	In carrying out tasks related to the topics of laboratory student will know the correct methods of carrying out the experiment, will be able to realize and understand the need for multi-track analysis of the results. Properly provide calibration procedures, and effectively uses these results to determine the unknown parameters of the measured elements	[SK2] Assessment of progress of work [SK1] Assessment of group work skills
	K6_U02	Implementation of laboratory tasks that require in-depth knowledge on the use and operation of modern measuring and recording systems. Acquisition of knowledge about the operation of programmable arbitrary generators, digital oscilloscopes, oscilloscope measurement cards, programmable measurement cards.	[SU1] Assessment of task fulfilment
	K6_W02	The student will know principle of the techniques used in the measurement process used in nanotechnology, to know the capabilities and limitations of technology and nanotechnology products	[SW1] Assessment of factual knowledge

Subject contents	In the course will be presented the following groups of topics:						
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	Methods for detection and determine defects or discontinuities:						
	Radiographic method Endoscopic, Optical method						
	Magnetic method - magnetic field leakage (MFL)						
	Ultrasonic method Eddy current method The method of acoustic emission measurement other methods						
	Methods for testing the quality of materials: Radiographic method (diffraction) Ultrasonic method Electromagnetic methods Mechanical spectroscopy						
	Hardness measuring method.						
	Methods of measuring residual stresses: The method of X-ray Neutron diffraction method Ultrasonic method Magnetic methods						
	laboratory:						
	5 laboratory with the following titles.						
	 Determination of stresses in the welded joint by measuring the intensity of Barkhausen noise effect. The detection of surface and subsurface defects, together with an assessment of their size by measuring the magnetic field leakage (MFL). The use of ultrasound for metal investigation and defect detection in metals. The use of magnetostrictive pulses in non-contact method for defect detection in tubes. Appling of eddy currents for metal testing, using a differential eddy current probe. 						
	seminar:						
	Each student has to present the seminar on the subject close to the subjects implemented in the laboratory. Speech should include information on the method of measurement, description and characteristics of the measuring system, an present the example of the results obtained using the apparatus, and conclusion and summary of the presented method. Lecturer will point or provide the source of literature on possible topics for speeches. The recommended language is English materials.						
Prerequisites	not required						
and co-requisites Assessment methods	Subject possing oritoria	Deceing thread-	Dorooptogo of the final stade				
and criteria	Subject passing criteria	Passing threshold 100.0%	Percentage of the final grade 60.0%				
	Lecture	50.0%	40.0%				
Recommended reading	Basic literature	Handbook of measurements of residual stresses; ed. J. Lu; The Fairmont Press, 1996.					
	Articles identified by the lecturer from NDT&E journals.						
	Supplementary literature	not required					
	eResources addresses						
Example issues/	Detection and registration of ultrasonic pulses						
example questions/ tasks being completed	The registration of a leaking magnetic field and its use in the area of searching for a structure's discontinuity						
	Barkhausen effect used in determining the magnitude of strain.						
Work placement	Not applicable						